### Vision Deficiency and Commercial Motor Vehicle Driver Safety

#### **Findings of Evidence Report**

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### **Issues Considered**

- Monocular vision and driver safety
- Red-green color deficiencies and driver safety
- Visual field loss and driver safety
- Cataract and driver safety
- Diplopia and driver safety

### Searches

Name of database	Date limits	Platform/provider
CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature)	Through December 3 2007	OVID
Cochrane Library	Through 2007 Issue 4	www.thecochranelibrary.com
Embase (Excerpta Medica)	Through December 3 2007	OVID
Medline	Through December 3 2007	OVID
PubMed (Pre Medline)	Through December 3 2007	www.pubmed.gov
TRIS Online (Transportation Research Information Service Database)	Through December 3 2007	http://trisonline.bts.gov/search .cfm
PsycINFO	Through December 3 2007	OVID
National Guideline Clearinghouse <sup>TM</sup> (NGC <sup>TM</sup> )	Searched September 21 2007	www.ngc.gov
Health Technology Assessment Database (HTA)	Through 2007 Issue 4	www.thecochranelibrary.com

### Monocular Vision and Driver Safety

#### • Crash data:

- 3 studies (median quality: low)
- -N = 74 drivers with monocular vision
- None specifically enrolled CMV drivers
- 1 study found an increased crash risk associated with monocular vision
- 2 studies did not

### Monocular Vision and Driver Safety

- Simulated driving performance:
  - 1 study (low quality)
  - N=40 monocular <u>CMV</u> drivers
  - Comparison group: **CMV** drivers with binocular vision
  - Assessed recognition distance, mirror checks, lane keeping, clearance judgment, and gap errors
  - No between groups difference in simulated driving performance: Exception: poorer sign recognition among monocular drivers

### Monocular Vision and Driver Safety-Summary

 It remains unclear whether individuals with monocular vision can safely operate a CMV

# Red-Green Color Deficiency and Driver Safety

#### Crash data

- 1 study (moderate-quality)
- N = 151 color-deficient drivers compared to normal vision controls
- Difference in self-reported crash rate assessed
- No between-group difference found

### Red-Green Color Deficiency and Driver Safety

- Signal recognition and response times
  - 2 small, low-quality studies found that color deficient individuals made more signal recognition errors than color vision normals
  - 1 small, low-quality study found that individuals with color deficiency responded more slowly to colored signals than color vision normals

## Red-Green Color Deficiency and Driver Safety - Summary

- No data from CMV drivers
- There is some evidence that red-green color deficiency may impact ability of some individuals to recognize and react to traffic signals and lights
- No evidence that individuals with a red-green color deficiency are at an increased risk for a crash

### Visual Field Loss and Driver Safety

#### • Crash data:

- Standard perimetry (automated or manual)
- 12 studies (Quality: low/moderate)
- N = 62,492 drivers
- 8 of 12 studies found statistically significant associations between VF loss and increased crash risk
- Optimal field testing parameters could not be determined

# Visual Field Loss and Driver Safety — Crash Studies

#### • Crash data:

- Useful Field of View (UFOV) Test
- 6 studies (median quality: moderate) that enrolled 4,447 drivers
- All studies showed a statistically significant increase in crash risk associated with VF loss
- 3 studies found a statistically significant increase in crash risk associated with a ≥40% loss on the UFOV test

# Visual Field Loss and Driver Safety Summary

- No data specific to CMV drivers.
- VF loss measured by standard perimetry is a risk factor for a crash
- Optimal VF testing parameters for predicting crash could not be determined
- UFOV loss is a risk factor for crash
- UFOV loss of ≥40%

## Cataracts and Driver Safety— Crash Data

- 4 studies (Quality: moderate) that enrolled N=943 drivers
- 1 study found that individuals with cataracts are at an increased risk for a motor vehicle crash; the remaining 3 studies did not.
- Study that reported increased crash risk with nonsurgically treated cataracts found that crash risk was reduced with surgical treatment.

# Cataracts and Driver Safety Summary

- No data specific to CMV drivers
- It is plausible that visual deficits that result from cataract (glare, reduced VA, diplopia) may have a deleterious impact driver safety
- The visual deficits associated with cataract can be reversed in most individuals through cataract surgery

## Diplopia and Driver Safety – Crash Studies

- 1 case-control study (low quality) that included a total of 10 drivers with diplopia
- Prevalence of diplopia evaluated among drivers who crashed and drivers who did not crash compared
- No evidence of increased crash risk for drivers with diplopia

### <u>Diplopia and Driver Safety – Indirect Evidence</u>

- Simulated Driving Performance
  - 1 moderate-quality study of 10 drivers with diplopia compared to drivers without diplopia
  - No between-group difference was found in recognition responses or reaction times
  - Although consistent with the crash study findings, two small studies of low-to-moderate quality are insufficient to rule out the possibility of an increased risk

### **Diplopia and Driver Safety**

- No data specific to CMV drivers
- Evidence (2 crash studies and a simulated driving performance study) does not provide evidence that the safety of drivers with diplopia is compromised